

TOOK THE TOWN BY STORM

The Times the People's Paper, for all the People Had It.

30,000 COPIES DISTRIBUTED

Political Leaders, Business Men, Everybody.

Comment Upon the Paper Favorably—Not a Printer Finds a Thing to Criticise—The Ladies Like It and Hanker After It.

Old Ben Franklin, the printer and newspaper carrier, stood all day in Printing House Square yesterday and held out for inspection copies of the first number of THE TIMES.

In his extended right hand one copy was firmly grasped, and under his left arm were others, apparently ready for disposal, or kept, perhaps, for attentive perusal when the throngs of curious passers-by had left him alone.

He was the central figure of the gaze of the thousands who passed during all the hours from noon till night, and could not have moved a finger without detection. It was a fantastic, foolhardy exploit that some one had ventured into, this placing of the new morning daily in Franklin's hands, but one which won the sympathetic approval of all.

It seemed particularly fitting, as more than one observed, that this common man, this Democratic laborer should stand there calmly commending to the world this new venture. More than one thought that if Franklin had existed in the flesh now and had stood there in Printing House Square he might have said with a Tiresias in his hand:

"I am a co-operative printer. I subscribe to the new doctrine and to THE TIMES. It is only ten cents a week. It is worth the money. A penny saved is a penny earned. Go it, I am with you."

As the day ended and the dusk came slowly down over the silent Sunday streets Franklin still held the papers under his left arm. He had apparently sold or given away the other to some appreciative friend.

THE TIMES really took the town by storm. Its popularity was immediate and signal, and was voiced on every side as soon as copies were seen. And there were 30,000 copies seen, which means that there were certainly as many admirers for it as that. There were more. The edition was not large enough, not half so. Comment was of the enthusiastic kind that a good new thing always commands from Washingtonians.

Especially had every printer in town a copy of the people's paper, and it was noticeable that no word against its typographical appearance was heard from any of them who were interviewed.

The general public were surprised by the completeness of THE TIMES as a newspaper. Commendation was heard on every side of its most thorough local news, its editorial page, and its completeness of telegraphic news. Those who knew, of course attributed this last to the matchless Associated Press.

The question heard oftenest was: "Can it be as good to-morrow?" and there seemed to be always some one ready to answer: "Yes, the chances are it will be better." That people were surprised was natural, but it was not surprising that they should be immensely pleased.

HOW THEY SPEAK OF US.

Sayings That Savor of Sincerity and Subsequent Subscription.

Ades, A. A., Assistant Secretary of State—A handsome and very complete first number, and all alive.

Brown, Major E. P., Riggs house—Delicious, complete, strong. I congratulate you.

Brooks, George A., druggist, Seventh street—Good enough for anybody.

Barton, H. W., office of Solicitor of the Treasury—I don't see how you did it so promptly, but it's a good one.

B. F. Blumh, merchant, Seabrook, Md.—It's just the paper for a man who hasn't much time to read.

Burr, A. R., Baltimore and Potomac railroad depot—The best penny paper I ever laid eyes on. Such a paper deserves success.

Berry, Senator—A bright paper like THE TIMES ought to be Democratic straight from the shoulder. Its neutrality in politics is its only fault.

Burnell, Frank A., New York Clipping Bureau Man for America—Compliments on your appearance.

Barker, W. B.—I was glad to see that you didn't say that you were going to "be to the line," etc. It is a good paper.

Bacon, R. A., banker, Graysville, Ga.—You may count me as a subscriber as long as you keep it clean and pithy. It appears to be that way now.

Babson, J. W., president of the East Washington Citizens Association—This paper is another evidence of the enterprise of the Washington people, and THE TIMES has a great field before it. The time has come for just such a paper, and it can properly enter the field and do good work. It is an organ of the people, and they will take great interest in it and advance it. It has laid out a good line of work. I wish it all possible success, and have subscribed.

Clephane, Lewis—It covers ground. Copp, Henry—It starts magnificently. Cushing, Alfred D., McGill building—Splendid. The variety and versatility are what struck me most.

Clarkson, Gen. J. S.—A handsome, bright, energetic paper, and determined to push to the front. Started by workmen, it will take a sympathetic side on all public questions, and ought to have the support of the masses. The Philadelphia Ledger and several of our best papers were started by practical workmen. Marshall Custard's name as editor implies that there will be nothing slow or dull about it. He has a wide acquaintance, and is popular throughout the country; so THE TIMES will be a national newspaper. At the same time it will be devoted to local interests in Washington. It is something new in the journalistic field that will be gladly appreciated and welcomed by active business people.

Dickinson, T. C., real estate, opposite Ebbitt House—I didn't think there was room in Washington for another daily, but THE TIMES makes room enough for itself. It'll go sure.

Davis, John, United States Representative from Kansas—It is an improvement on other papers, and I firmly believe in it and am glad to see it start. A good paper with the right men to run it, and anything said in its favor is all right.

Francis, Joseph J., chief clerk Interior Department, 50 H. THE TIMES reminds me of a story.

Durham, Jay, correspondent—The best first issue of a paper I ever saw.

DeArnaud, Col. Charles A., 1485 L street northwest—A bright, new paper, and I continued as started, will be a success.

Emmerson, H. A., East Capitol street—Daily paper, and will take.

Edwards, V. B., lawyer, Corcoran building—THE TIMES is ably edited and advocates sound principles.

Ex-Commissioner Douglas—Our congratulations.

Eliot, C. S., Journalist—A wonderful first issue. First Auditor Harrison, Treasury Department—Only one year friend. You will make lots of them. I am sure to see it.

ARE WE FREEMEN OR SLAVES

Rev. Dr. S. F. Hershey, Presbyterian Divine, Rather Thinks We Are.

SOME THREATS BY MR. PETERS

Religion, Not Politics, He Says, Packs the Departments and the Gubernials Will Get

'Em if They Don't Watch Out, for this Same Mr. Peters Has Reliable Men at Work Upon the Specifications.

New York, March 18.—Rev. Madison C. Peters said to-night in his sermon at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church:

"Some time ago I spoke of the influence of the Roman Catholic church in the government at Washington, of the nun's hegemony, etc. My charges were met by a chorus of denials, but no disproofs. I am at work getting more evidence. Meanwhile I will give the following letters to the public. Rev. Dr. S. F. Hershey, a well-known Presbyterian pastor in Washington, writes me that my statements are facts. Speaking of facts that came within his personal knowledge, he says:

"The custom of nuns going at intervals through the departments and coaxing money from the clerks is an infamous political inquiry. In the Pension Bureau this monthly visitation is an arrant outrage. The Commissioner, First Assistant, and the chairman of the House Committee on Pensions are Roman Catholics, and the whole management of the bureau is under direction of those three. This Roman church worked to accomplish this. Such abominations are not accidental. A friend of mine a little while ago stood quietly by and witnessed the semi-monthly pay of the clerks. The procession of clerks, after receiving their pay, had to pass between two nuns, each holding a box, and nearly all paid the price necessary to keep them in office. It took two hours and a half for the more than two thousand clerks to pass these agents of the priesthood and to pay over their money; and this in a great government building. Are we free or are we the slaves of a mediaeval ecclesiastical institution? Upon demands which were made one of the cabinet has stopped this collection of a tax levied on the clerks for advertising medium. Mr. McKelvin, Harry, manager of the firm of Hermand Cohen & Co., bankers and brokers—A very bright and new paper, and from its appearance should be a go with Washington people. There is no doubt that it will be a success.

"McChesney, J. T., Geological Survey—I think it's a mighty good paper, and I hope it will carry out its programme fully. If it does, it will suit the majority of people here.

"Miller, C. M., War Department—A good paper, and deserving success.

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WHO SHOT MISS FULLER?

Lawyer Magee Held to Await the Result of the Coroner's Inquest.

HERTZKA'S FIRST DELEGATION ALREADY DISPATCHED TO LAMA.

ARTISANS TURNING AGRARIANS

It Is Known as the Free-land Colonization Scheme and Has Adherents of Many Nationalities—Solving the Social Problem—All Is Not Clear Sailing.

VIENNA, March 18.—More than two years have elapsed since Prof. Theodore Hertzka, a well-known political economist here, submitted the principles of his Free-land colonization scheme to the leaders of the Austrian democratic party at a large public meeting. These principles cannot be fully explained in a short compass, but the gist is comprised as follows:

A number of men from all parts of the civilized world have united for the purpose of making a practical attempt to solve the social problem. They seek this solution in the establishment of a community on the basis of perfect liberty and economic justice; that is, of a community which, while it preserves the unequal right of every individual to control his own actions, secures to every worker the full and uncurtailed enjoyment of the fruits of his labor.

An animated platform debate resulted at this particular meeting, and a vote of no confidence was passed against the scheme. To turn skilled artisans into peasants and to plow and till land in an uninhabited district was, in the Socialist eyes, the crudest form of civilization, and adding to their leaders' dislike to do the matter was to wish Dr. Hertzka and his colonists "Eine gluckliche Reise." Since then this learned doctor, with a determination worthy of much praise, has been engaged with his scheme, and by means of public and private subscriptions and the money payments of the young pioneers themselves, he has now dispatched the first "free land" expedition from Hamburg to Lama, on the northeast coast of Africa.

The pioneers, who pay \$20 for passage ticket and board, are about thirty in number, all told, and of these, it is reported, six are Englishmen. Having so far succeeded with the exploring party, Dr. Hertzka has been desirous of gathering together a working party as colonists from the numerous workmen clubs of the Austrian Social Democratic League.

The Associated Press correspondent understands that ten Socialist workmen have signified their willingness to go to Africa, but how they can be expected at the low rate of wages always paid in Austria to each supply the necessary \$20 is not explained. Not that it is imagined by the Socialist leaders a second expedition will ever leave Hamburg for Africa, but that they are now desirous of organizing a party of colonists, which the free-landers in Vienna since the arrival of the African explorer, have now decided to send to the highlands of the Djambe range and the slopes of Mount Kenya of the Tana district, the sandy, waterless wastes, the lack of tropical climate, and the want of the highlands the paucity of the aborigines, all this has come as a startling revelation and a loud outcry is now being made by the socialistic describe against the intention of organizing Austrian workmen to colonize a district already thoroughly explored and declared to be thoroughly worthless.

Dr. Hertzka still sticks to his guns and holds forth the advantage of the "unpopulated high plateau of Mount Kenya" as unqualified for the workmen colonists of his scheme.

EXCITING NIGHT AT ROCKVILLE.

One Colored Man Found Hung and Another Starves a Panic.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—A special to the Sun from Rockville, Md., says: Mr. William Grant, while walking through his woods this afternoon, found a young colored man hanging to a pine tree by his handkerchief. He was dead. On the ground and close beside the body were two revolvers and a knife. The body has been recognized as that of Theodore Jones, of Washington, formerly a school teacher.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—A special to the Sun from Rockville, Md., says: William Hill, colored, was last night lodged in jail here, charged with the murder of a colored man. He was a passenger on the late train, and when the conductor tried to collect his fare he refused to pay. The conductor threatened to put him off the car, and a fight ensued. Hill fired an army revolver at the conductor. The ball missed and lodged in the woodwork. Several men seized and disarmed the colored man, who then drew a knife and stabbed the conductor in the leg. The car was crowded when the fight began, and a panic ensued.

THOSE NAVY YARD DISMISSALS.

How Workmen Suffer in Order that Officials May Be Rebuked.

By a recent order of the Secretary of the Navy five employes in the Navy Yard were discharged, and in explanation the Secretary said that while it was a hardship to the men it was a rebuke to the officers who had violated certain regulations. From inquiries made it was learned that during the administration of ex-Secretary Tracy certain regulations were formulated for the guidance of navy yard officials. One of these rules provided that applicants for positions in the yard should be given veterans and those having previous experience in navy yard work.

It appears that the five men affected by the recent order of Secretary Herriot had not been registered as required by the Tracy regulations. Four of these men are machinists, as follows: Frank Burrows, William Lightbrown, W. G. Betts, and William Johnson; the fifth a laborer named Tindall. All except Johnson had been employed in the yard previous to their last appointment, and three of them had taken a voluntary discharge. Johnson, who was appointed in the yard by Capt. Charles O'Neill without the formality of registration through reported influence brought to bear upon Commander Folger, was discharged three years ago by Capt. O'Neill because of a difficulty with a colored laborer in the shops. Subsequent investigation convinced Capt. O'Neill that Burrows had not been at fault, and the latter's discharge was revoked. William G. Betts took his discharge early last year with the understanding that he would be re-employed by the World's Fair, but was disappointed. He applied for registration, but was told it was not necessary; that the discharge would be returned to him by the Bureau of Ordnance. Lightbrown also took his discharge and engaged in other business, but afterward returned to the yard. Tindall had been discharged by Capt. Simpson.

Naturally the discharged men are rather angry over the matter for publication, but it was learned that one of them called upon the Secretary of the Navy on Saturday last and had an interview. The Secretary was asked to make the discharge only for a short time, but refused to lessen the prescribed period of six months.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TOWNSEND DEAD.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 18.—Ex-Congressman Washington Townsend died at his residence in this place yesterday afternoon of paralysis of the brain, aged 83 years. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1858 after a bitter fight, in which Wayne McVeagh was his opponent, and served eight years. He was the oldest member of the Chester county bar, president of the National Bar Association, and a member of several of the philanthropic institutions of the town.

To Join Coxey's Army.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 17.—A delegation of sixty unemployed working men who have been here for the past several months subsisting on the charity of the relief society left last night on a Southern Pacific freight train for Los Angeles, Cal., to join the industrial army. They will be followed in a few days by another large delegation from this place.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES.

Perry Newhouse was accidentally shot at Fostoria, Ohio, yesterday and fatally wounded. An electric storm at Gainesville, Tex., yesterday unroofed and blew down dwellings, and Mrs. J. C. Welch was severely burned by lightning.

Two youths of twenty have been arrested in Peru, Ind., after destroying much property by incendiary fires during the past two months, and have confessed their guilt.

Three men were overcome by the fumes of asphalt and benzine at Attleboro, Mass., yesterday while painting a water tank. One George Wilcox, who also recently fell seventy feet and was injured, is in a dangerous condition.

The stock barn of John Kopp, at Owensboro, Ky., was struck by lightning yesterday and consumed, with twelve valuable blooded and trotting horses. Loss, over \$30,000. Insurance.

AFRICA'S SOCIALIST COLONY

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LA BRETAGNE STRANDED.

Caught in a Fog, She Goes Ashore Near Atlantic Line Steamer La Bretagne, Capt. Rupe, from Havre, March 10, for New York, ran ashore last night at a point about twelve miles east of Fire Island. Details of the accident are not easily obtainable, but it has been learned that the vessel went ashore on a sandy bottom and that she will probably be got afloat when the tide reaches the hood. Dr. Hertzka still sticks to his guns and holds forth the advantage of the "unpopulated high plateau of Mount Kenya" as unqualified for the workmen colonists of his scheme.

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